Variations in Raindrop Concentration and Size Distribution on the Olympic Peninsula during the Nov 12-13 Heavy Rain Event





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Pacific Northwest Weather Workshop 4 March 2016

NASA grants: NNX13AG71G, NNX15AL38G, and NNX16AD75G

NSF grants: AGS-1503155





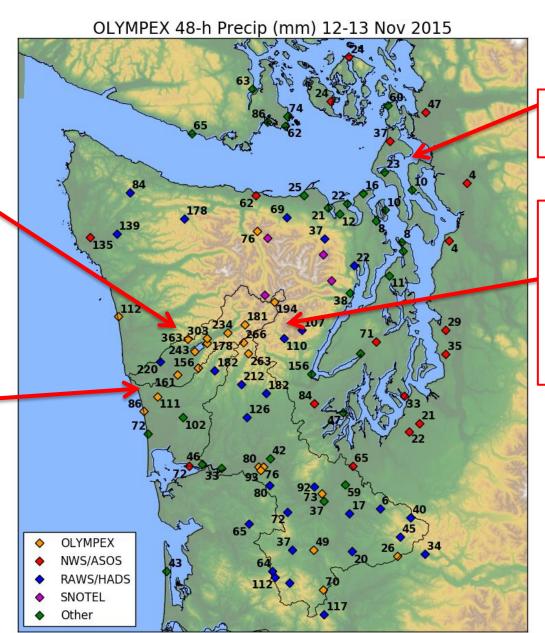


Nov 12-13: Widespread extreme rainfall totals

303 mm at CRN site just north of Lake Quinault

363 mm at 1,700 ft on ridge NW of lake

Gradient of increasing rainfall totals moving inland



The famous rain shadow!

175-275 mm farther up Quinault Valley and in Wynoochee area

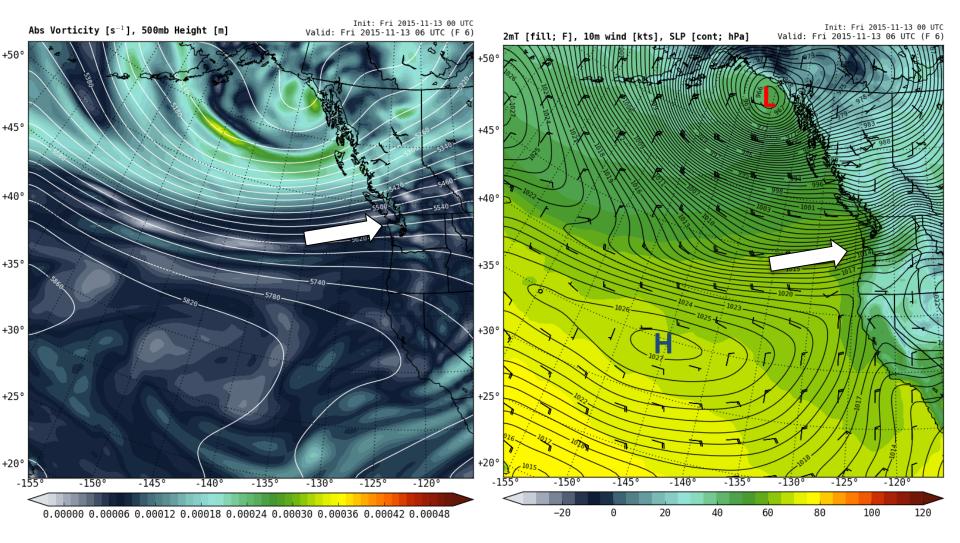
Goal of this presentation

Explain the differences in rainfall distribution using the various measurements from OLYMPEX

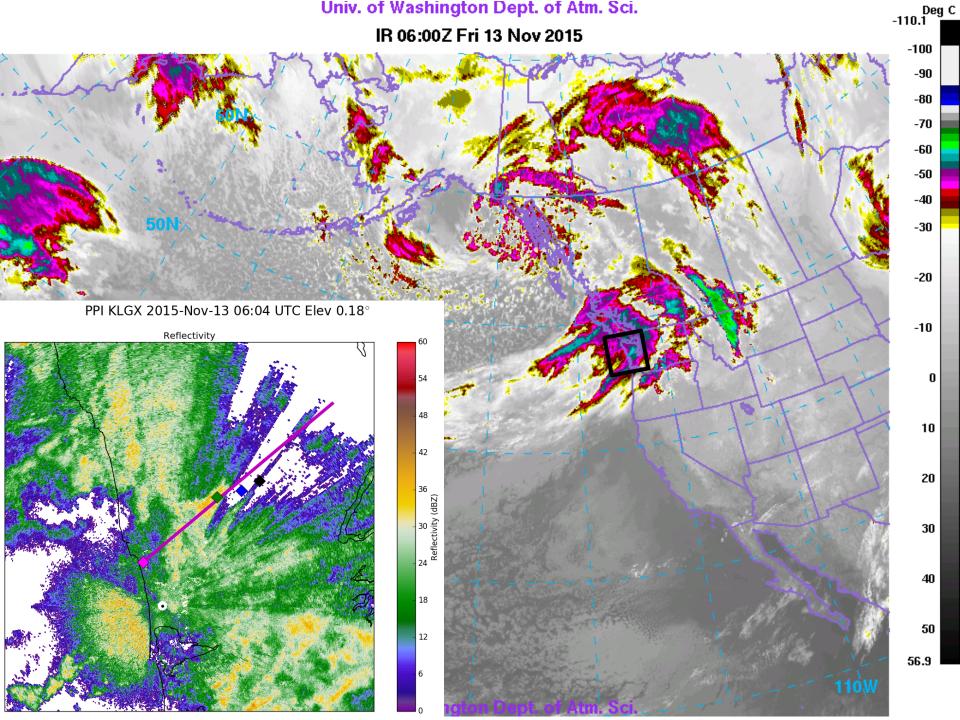
Nov 12-13 0600 UTC

500 hPa Height (lines), Vorticity (contours)

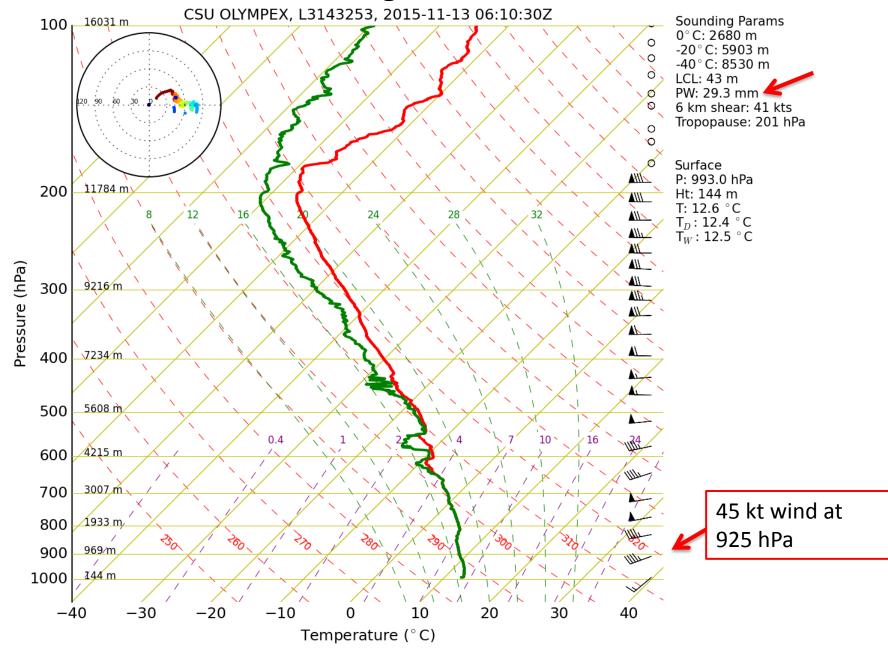
Surface Pressure (contours), Temp (colors)



"Westerly Atmospheric River"



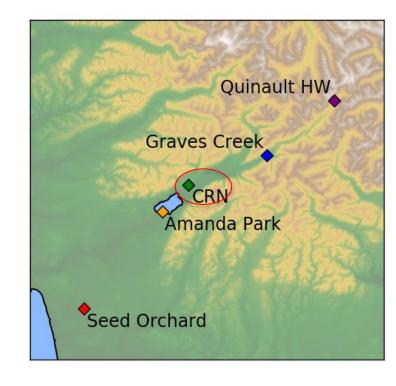
NPOL Sounding 0600 UTC 13-Nov

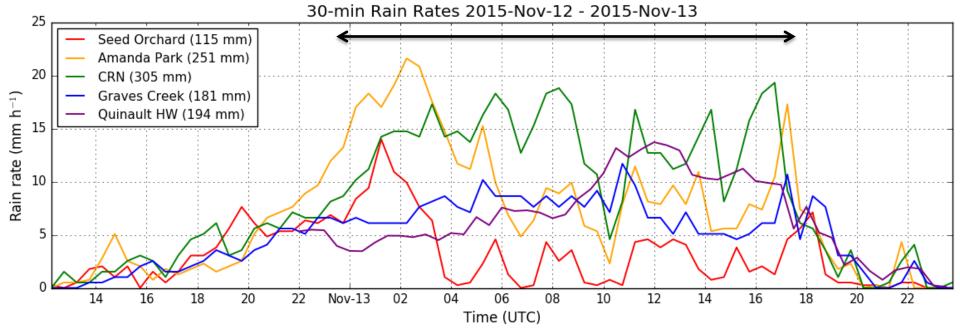


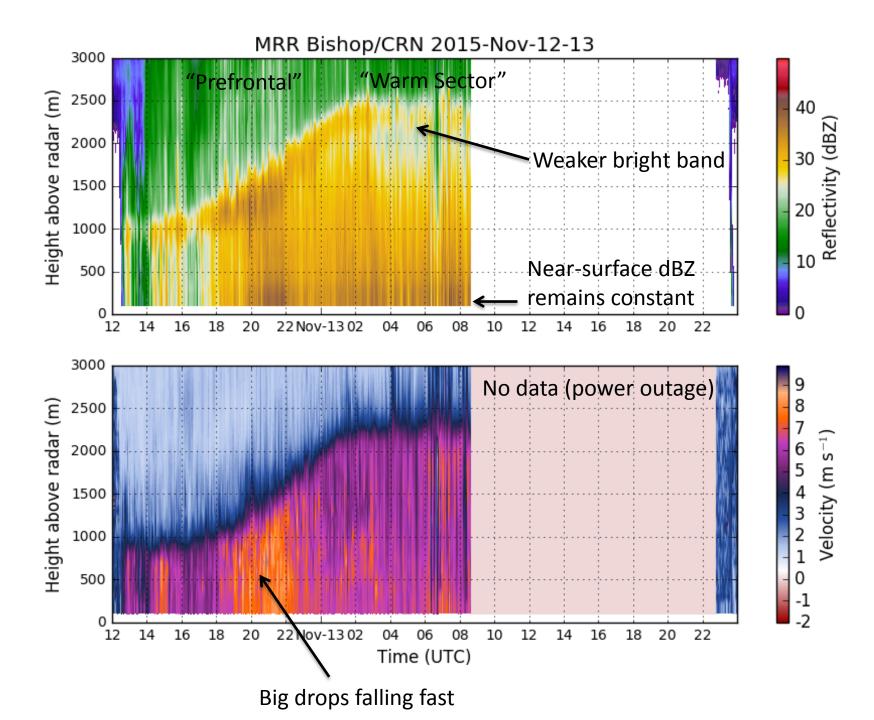
Nov 12-13 Rain rates

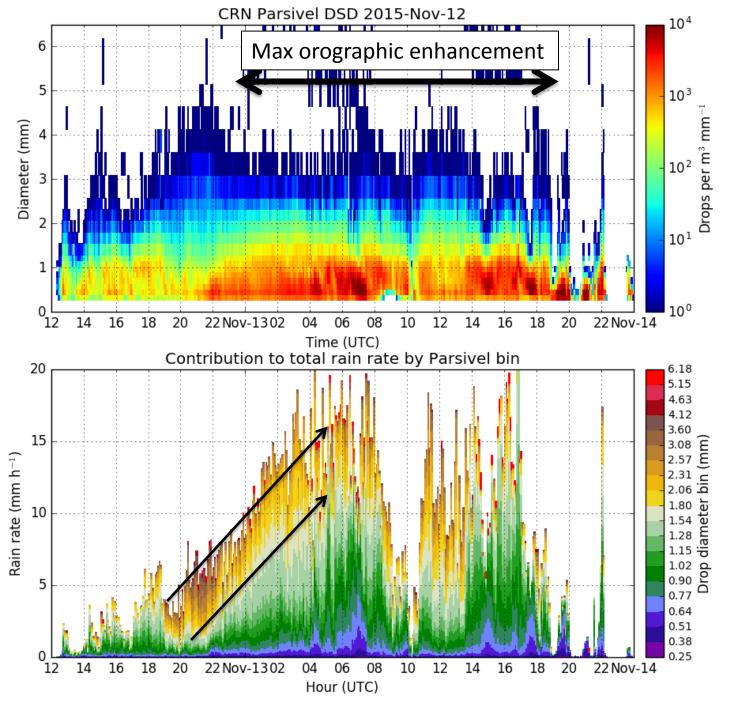
18 hour period of orographic enhancement starting around 00 UTC 13-Nov

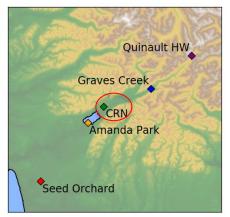
More rain at low-elevation CRN site compared with interior sites (Graves Creek, Quinault HW)





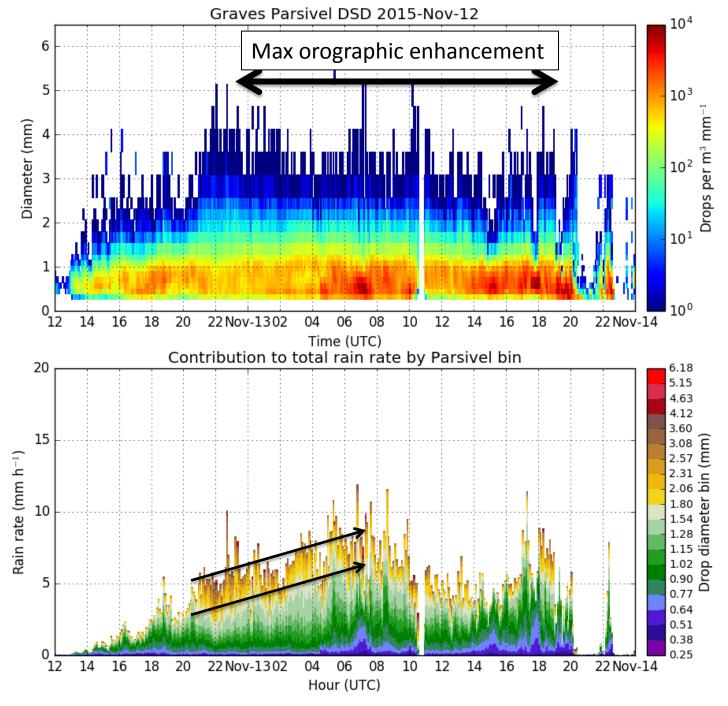






Orographic enhancement associated with large quantities of < 1.5 mm drops

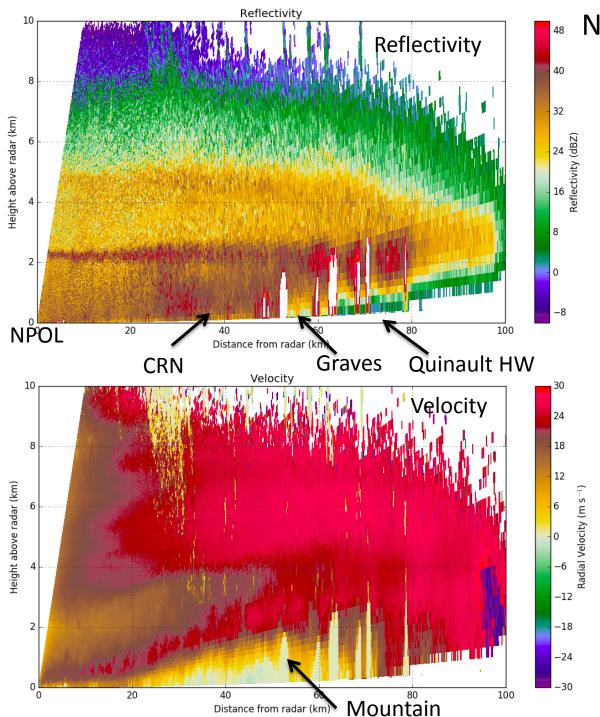
These smallmedium sized drops are responsible for the majority of the increase in rain rate





Looks similar, but considerably less drops in all size ranges

Increase in rain rate on 13-Nov is subdued

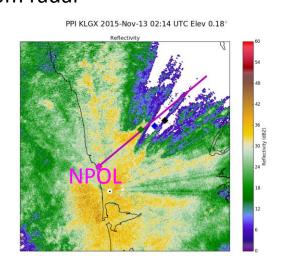


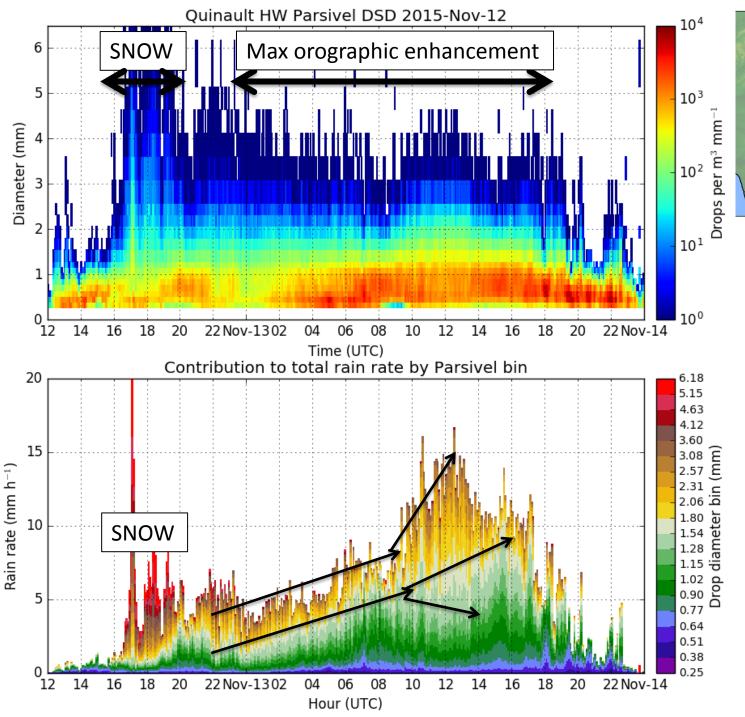
NPOL RHI 13-Nov 02:12 UTC 50° Azimuth

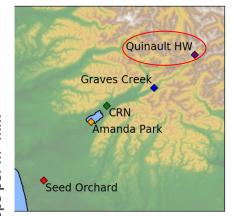
Low-level jet is within 1 km of the surface near NPOL and starts lifting around 20 km from radar (white arrow)

Shear between lower and upper layer is likely enhancing collision/coalescence, allowing drops to grow quickly and fall out.

Jet lifting decreases 50-60 km from radar

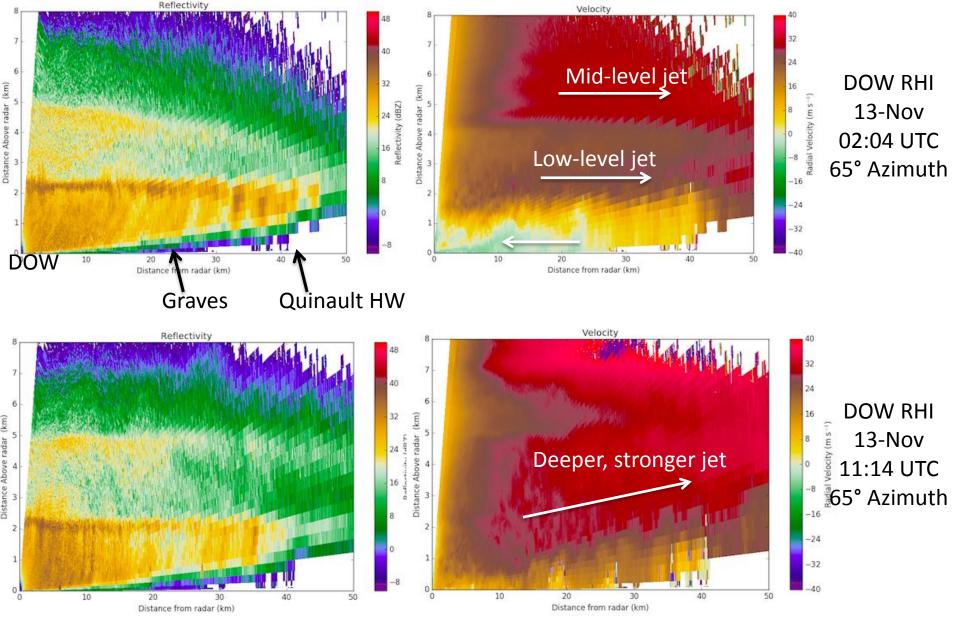






DSD is nearly identical to Graves Creek prior to 09 UTC

After 09 UTC, medium-to-large sized drops account for the increase in rain rate!



Enhancement later in event at Quinault HW possibly related to evolution of low to mid level jet. Appreciable shear is observed between upper and lower layers.

Conclusions

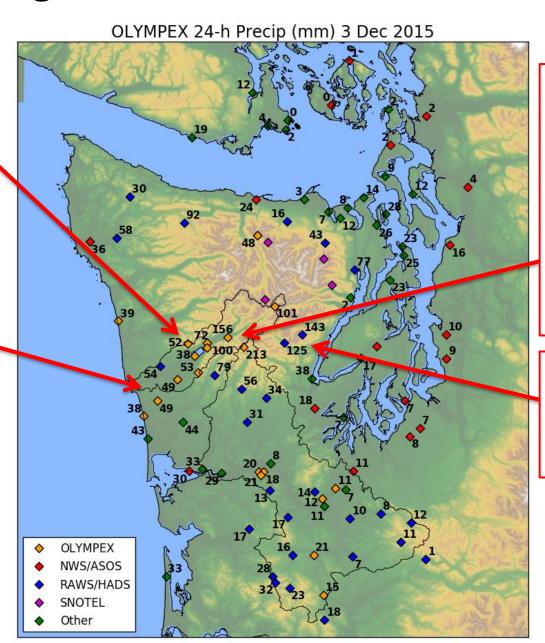
- Strong relationship between lifting of low-level jet and orographic enhancement.
- Depth and extent of lower layer of easterly flow is important for determining location of lifting and max enhancement.
- Jet lifting below bright band enhances drop formation/growth via warm processes. Drops form and fall out quickly in large numbers.
- Role of shear-generated turbulence needs to be investigated further. May be enhancing particle growth both above and below the bright band.

Bonus slides

Dec 03: Significant localized enhancement

Most totals around Lake Quinault recorded less than 25% as much rain as Nov 12-13 event

Little to no increase between coast and Lake Quinault

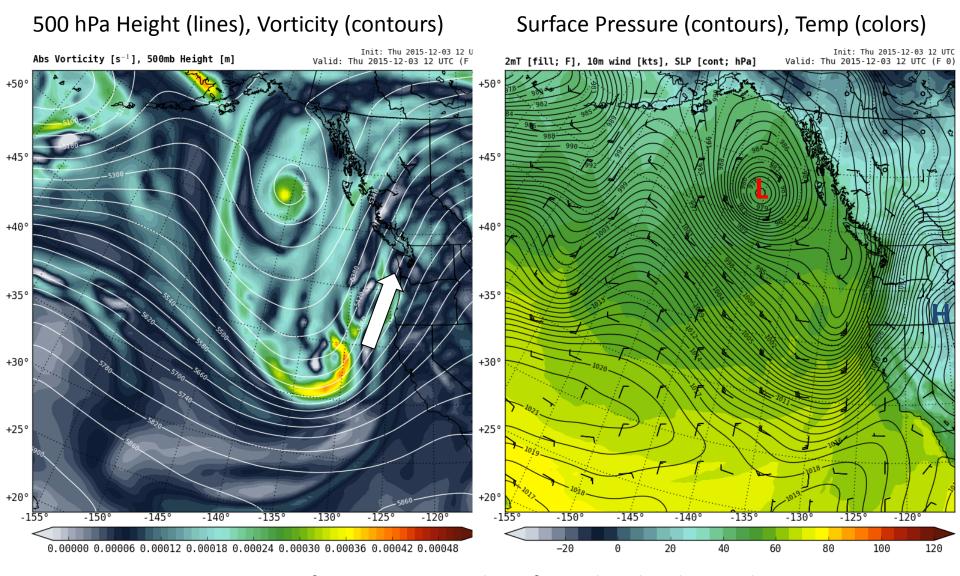


Huge totals at a few sites in interior Quinault Valley.

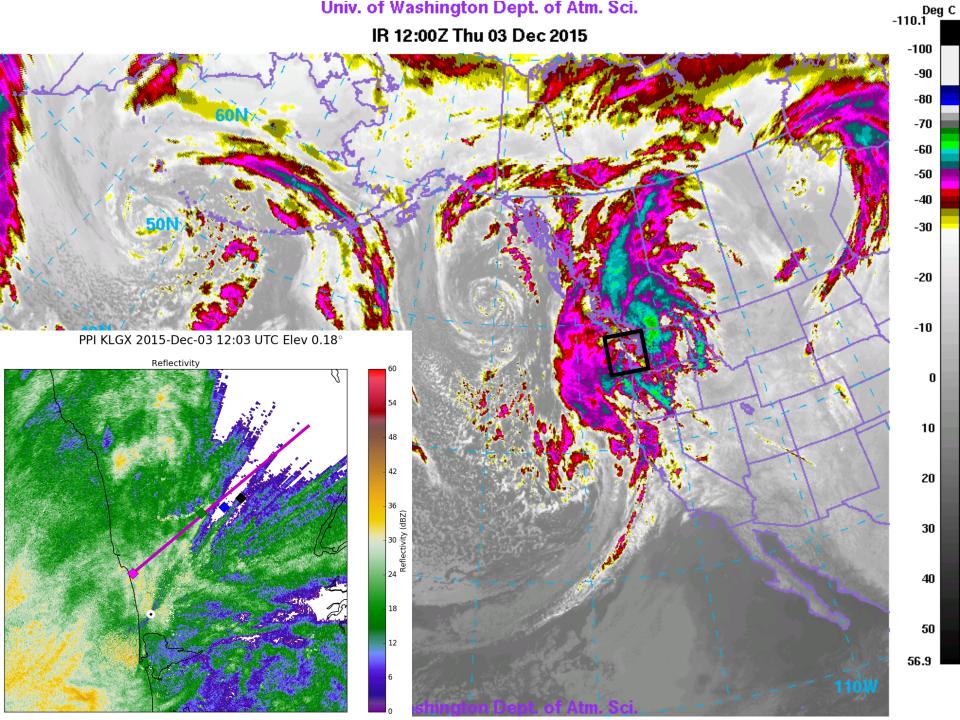
213 mm at 3,400 ft Wynoochee site (80% of Nov 12-

13 event)
125-150 mm
near Lake
Cushman (more than Nov 12-13)

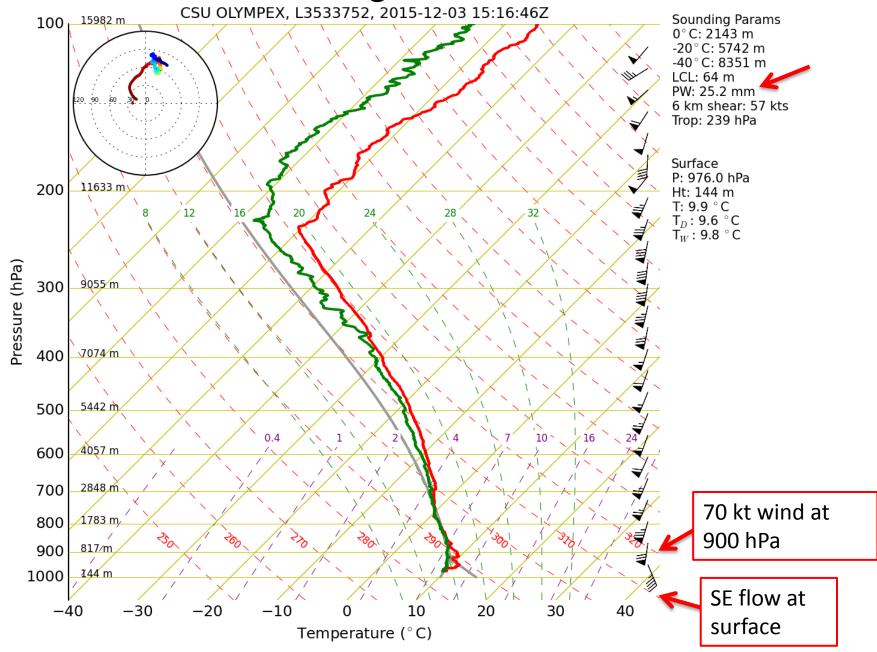
Dec 03 1200 UTC



East-west surface pressure gradient favors low-level easterlies. South-southwesterly flow at mid-levels



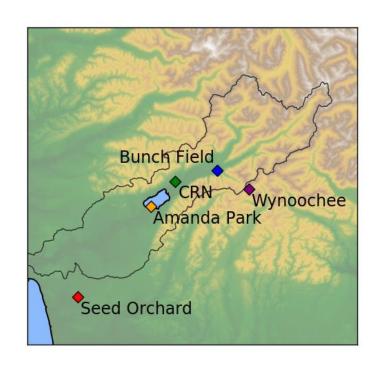
NPOL Sounding 1500 UTC 03-Dec

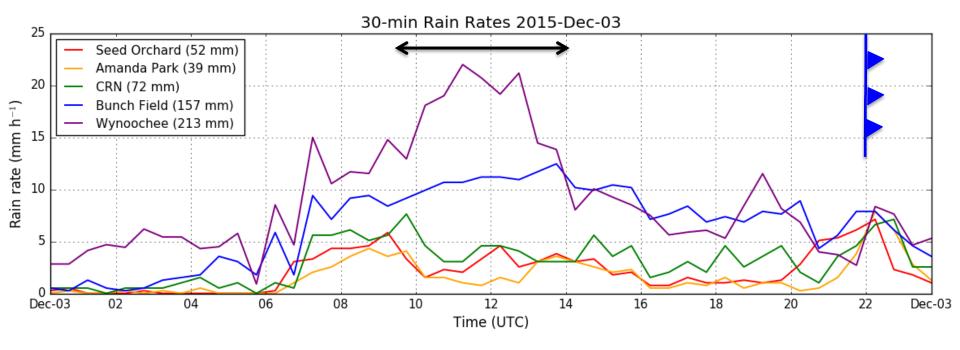


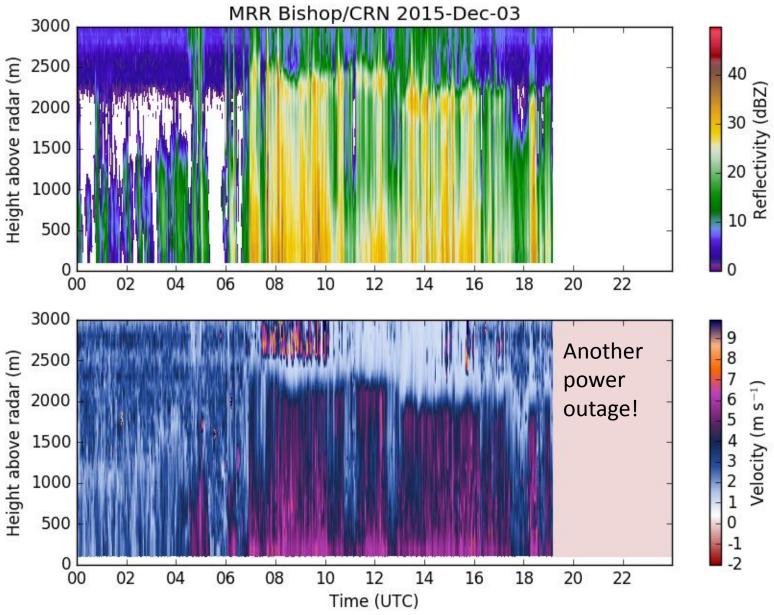
Dec 3 Rain Rates

10-14 UTC: Max orographic enhancement

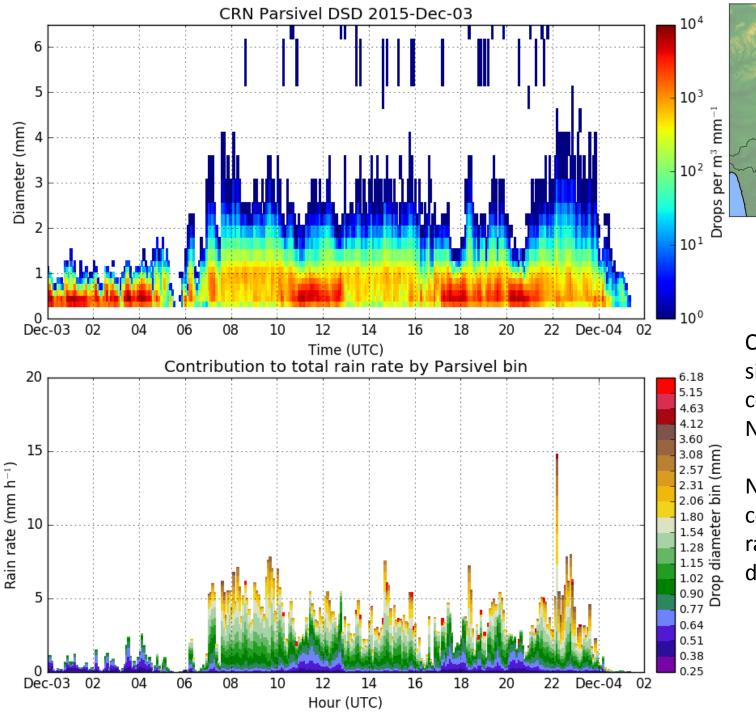
Wynoochee and Bunch Field have highest rain rates by far

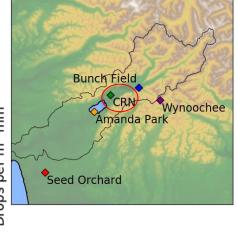






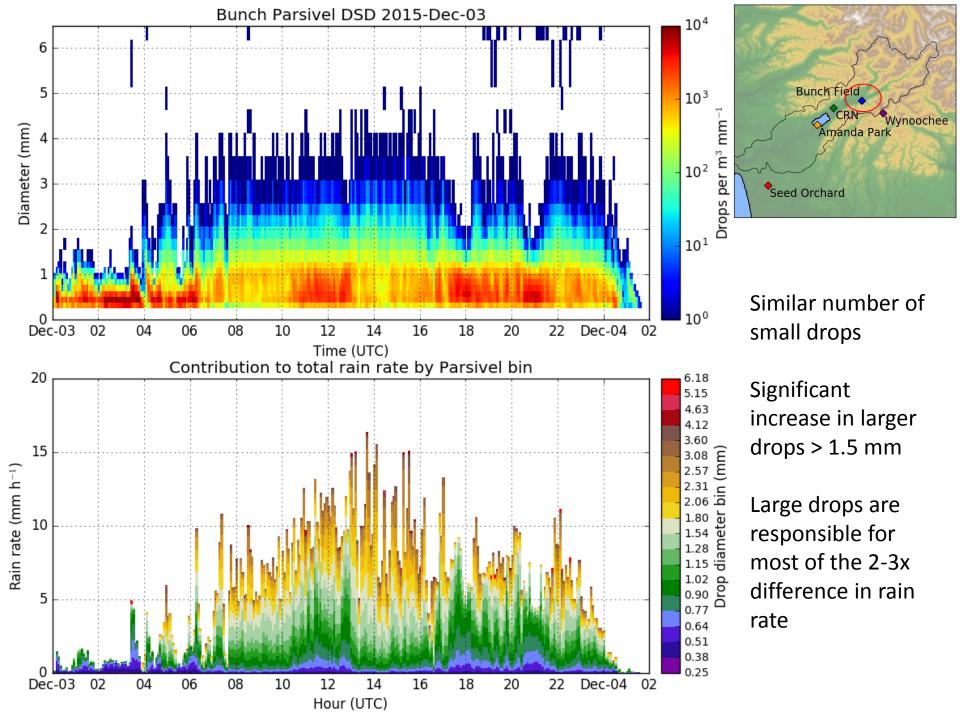
Light to moderate stratiform precipitation, some weak enhancement at low-levels

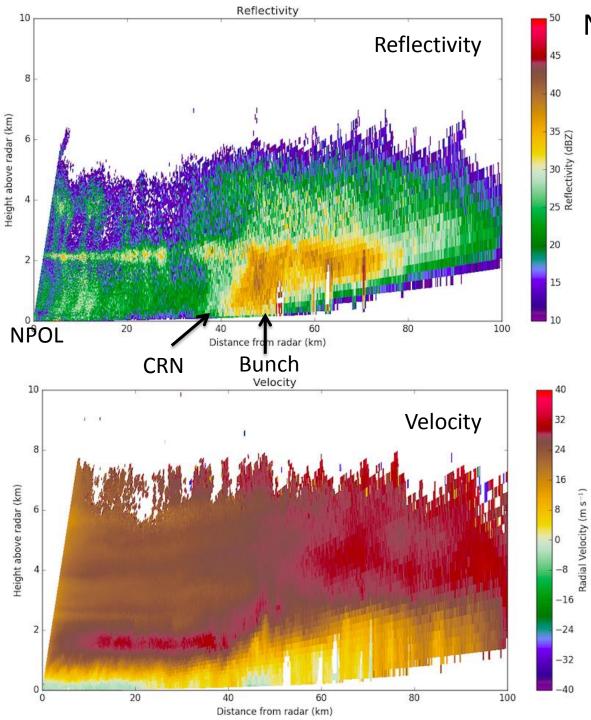




Overall smaller size and number compared with Nov 12-13

Not much contribution to rain rate from drops > 1.5 mm





NPOL RHI 03-Dec 11:32 UTC 50° Azimuth

Low-level jet is 1.5-2 km above surface. Jet lifts abruptly when it reaches higher mountains 40-50 km from NPOL.

Strong shear-generated turbulence noted between lower and upper layer—likely enhancing drop growth both below and above bright band

Turbulence may also be enhanced by jet passing over mountains to the southsoutheast of Quinault (e.g. Colonel Bob)

Conclusions

- Strong relationship between lifting of low-level jet and orographic enhancement.
- Depth of lower layer is important for determining location of lifting and max enhancement.
- Jet lifting below bright band enhances drop formation/growth via warm processes. Drops form and fall out quickly in large numbers.
- Role of shear-generated turbulence needs to be investigated further. May be enhancing particle growth both above and below the bright band.

Extra slides

